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ALBANIA. 3 Aug.—A Church statute, approved by the National Assembly in June, came into force as a decree of the Presidium of the Assembly. It forbade the Roman Catholic Church from maintaining any organizational, economic, or political contacts with the Vatican.

ARGENTINA. 1 Aug.—*Sabotage.* Explosions on all four of the main railways destroyed the tracks early in the morning, and telephone wires from the capital to outlying towns were cut. Repairs were carried out under police and gendarmerie protection and large numbers of railwaymen were reported to have been arrested. (They had been claiming the right to choose their own union leaders instead of having them imposed on them by the official General Confederation of Labour.)

8 Aug.—*Terrorism.* The Minister of the Interior announced the issue of a serious warning to certain 'capitalist and imperialist groups' who were trying to create a state of alarm in the country by a campaign of terrorism, violence, and sabotage. The Government, he said, knew the plans of these 'Socialists, Radicals, and Conservatives financed by imperialist capitalism', and all the force of the law would be used against them.

AUSTRALIA. 20 July—*Inflation.* The Government were understood to have decided to reduce the flow of immigrants as part of the campaign against inflation.

India. It was announced that Mr Menzies had received a reply from the Indian Prime Minister to his offer of mediation in the dispute with Pakistan. Mr Nehru said there was no need of Australia's good offices 'at this stage', and that India had no aggressive intentions towards Pakistan.

30 July—*Inflation.* The Prime Minister presided at a conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers to discuss the economic crisis. Mr Menzies said inflation was assuming alarming proportions, and was everyone's business. Since 1939 the retail price index had doubled, and wages had risen nearly 40 per cent. He listed seventeen separate factors which were causing inflation, among which were the very large increase in personal incomes, the shortage of labour, and the 40-hour working week. He believed there should be a review of all public works programmes, with concentration on those which would provide more raw materials, power, transport, and foodstuffs. He complained that Australians had become easy-going at a time when they should be working double shifts.

The Premiers of Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland emphasized that the crisis should be dealt with on a Commonwealth basis.

6 Aug.—Governor Dewey of New York arrived in Canberra and was entertained by the Cabinet. He told the press that the Communists wanted a cease-fire in Korea in order to prepare an all-out attack in Indo-China.

Mr Casey in Tokyo (*see Japan*).

8 Aug.—A jubilee law convention, organized by the Law Council of

Australia, opened in Sydney, and was attended by over 2,000 lawyers, including Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor of Britain and eminent lawyers from six other countries.

BELGIUM. 8 Aug.—The military authorities announced the establishment of twenty-six camps for British troops in the area between Turnhout, Herenthals, and Lierre to be constructed within the framework of N.A.T.O.

BRAZIL. 29 July—*Communism.* The police in Minas Geraes State announced the discovery of a Communist plot against the Government, and the arrest of one of the suspected leaders.

BURMA. 19 July—*General Election.* The Government were understood to have asked the Elections Supervision Commission to hold an inquiry into the conduct of the polling on 12 June for the first elections held on a regional basis, owing to the fact that the returns had not yet been completed and there were many complaints of alleged tampering with the ballot boxes.

23 July—*Japanese Treaty.* The Government informed the U.S. Government that it could not approve the draft of the Japanese Treaty because approval would allow the Japanese to evade reparations, though they had caused damage of such magnitude to Burma that the task of rehabilitation was 'colossal'.

CHILE. 31 July—The Government prohibited exports of strategic materials to China and North Korea.

CHINA. 25 July—*Manchuria.* Peking radio broadcast a statement by the deputy Foreign Minister protesting against U.S. aircraft flying into Manchuria. On 21 June eight fighters had flown over Kuan Tien, towards Mukden, and Chinese aircraft had shot down seven of them.

Pledge to ban exports to China (*see Japan*).

27 July—Peking radio stated that all foreign Christian missions were to be ordered to cease their work in China, and the Prime Minister, Chou En-lai, ordered all Chinese Christian Churches to sever all relations with American missions.

31 July—Reports reached Formosa that the Nationalist General Li had arrived in Yunnan from Burma to develop, expand, and encourage the guerrilla forces there and that his forces and the guerrillas dominated a third of the province.

CONFERENCE ON A EUROPEAN ARMY. 24 July—The interim report of the conference was approved by a meeting of the delegates of the five countries, which was attended by observers from Britain, the U.S.A., Canada, and other members of N.A.T.O. The delegations all agreed that the armed forces of the five countries set aside for European defence should be fused under a common supranational authority, political and military. Relations with N.A.T.O. should be close and the

CONFERENCE ON A EUROPEAN ARMY (*continued*)

military authority should conform to the views and directives of Supreme H.Q., Allied Powers in Europe. The organs created would be similar to those of the Schuman Plan, with an authority, a Council of Ministers, and an Assembly.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE. 2 Aug.—The Committee of Ministers met in Strasbourg and was attended by the British Foreign Secretary and the French Foreign Minister. Mr Morrison proposed that at the Assembly meeting in October the British Chancellor of the Exchequer should make a declaration on behalf of the Committee of Ministers on the subject of currency stabilization, inflation, and other problems of O.E.E.C. The proposal was adopted.

The Ministers decided to give Turkey eight seats in the Assembly, two more than at first allotted.

3 Aug.—The Committee adopted a draft protocol adding three rights to the Convention on Human Rights: free elections, property, and education.

CUBA. 26 July—A Government statement in connection with the British Note of 14 July about the British-owned railways (see pages 413-14) said the Government had been studying the situation of the public services and now suggested the nationalization of the United Railways as the best step to take because 'it would be justified by public necessity and social interest and the prior payment of appropriate indemnification, to be fixed judicially, which are precisely the obligations established by the Constitution of the Republic. . .'. After discussions with the British Ambassador in Havana and the exchange of declarations between the two Governments the President of the Republic had accepted the suggestion that two Government representatives be appointed to discuss a satisfactory settlement.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. 23 July—It was learnt that the Government had rejected the U.S. Government's request for the immediate release of Mr Oatis (see page 380).

30 July—*Church and State.* Reports reached the Vatican that the last Catholic priests (numbering forty-two) in eastern Slovakia had been arrested for refusing to adhere to the orthodox schismatic Church.

EGYPT. 19 July—*Great Britain.* Mr Morrison's statement in Parliament about the *Empire Roach* (see *Great Britain*). The Government's reply to the British Note was handed to the British Ambassador. It admitted that the captain of the *Nasr* exceeded his instructions in detaining the British ship long after the inspection was complete and offered an apology for this, but insisted on Egypt's legitimate sovereign rights in her internal and territorial waters, and deplored the attitude of the British captain. It considered the accusation of the looting of stores as a slander on the Egyptian Navy.

Suez Canal. The Foreign Minister, Salah el Din Pasha, was under-

stood to have informed the U.S. Ambassador that the question of restrictions on traffic through the Canal could be settled by diplomatic means, and that to raise it before the Security Council would only cause an unnecessary rift between Egypt and the western Powers. It was stated semi-officially that the Government were prepared to allow the passage of oil bound for Haifa through the Canal if they received guarantees that Israel would not use the refined oil for aggression against any Arab country.

The Foreign Minister delivered to the South African Chargé d'Affaires and the British Ambassador the Government's reply to the invitation to the conference on African defence to be held on 20 August in Nairobi. It stated that this must be declined.

22 July—The Foreign Minister, in a statement regarding the invitation to Nairobi, said he was astonished at the obsolete mentality which led the British to 'want us to collaborate with them in their military preparations for war in spite of the fact that they occupy our country and trifle with her unity'. Perhaps the British had now realized, however, that 'the most important point in any Anglo-Egyptian talks is that Egypt will not stand on their side at any time so long as they insist on occupying our territory and on separating the Sudan from Egypt'. The 1936 Treaty would avail them nothing at a time of political or military pressure. Instead, it would be a cause of friction between Egypt and Britain 'at the moment of their grave and most pressing crisis'. Egypt would not take this stand alone, since all the Arab peoples had resolved to do the same.

23 July—*The Empire Roach*. The Foreign Minister read to the Chamber of Deputies the reply to the British Government, which gave details of the incident and complained that the British Note was 'almost completely lacking in courtesy and intentionally severe in tone'. The Government was therefore compelled to express its strongest protest to the British Government. It stated that, bearing in mind Egypt's legal right to exercise sovereignty in her own territorial and coastal waters, and in view of the behaviour of Israel, still a source of unrest and aggression, Egypt had maintained a system of inspection in all her ports, and such measures would be void of their effectiveness if foreign merchant ships were free to carry prohibited goods to Israel through the Gulf of Akaba.

The only thing that could be held against the captain of the Egyptian corvette was that he kept the *Empire Roach* longer in custody than was necessary, and for this he would be reprimanded.

25 July—The Arab Higher Committee (led by the ex-Mufti of Jerusalem and supported by the Arab League) telegraphed to the heads of the Arab Governments and Parliaments, and to the Secretary-General of the League, accusing the Government of Jordan of terrorist attacks against innocent people in Palestine. It declared that these murders and arrests increased the responsibility of the Jordanian and British Governments, who should be made to investigate the assassinations.

1 Aug.—*Empire Roach*. The Foreign Minister stated that he disagreed with Mr Morrison's remark that arrangements between them to prevent

EGYPT (*continued*)

a recurrence of the *Empire Roach* incident were without prejudice to British claims. Egypt 'naturally' reserved full rights in respect of claims arising from the incident, which had resulted from the British captain's complete disregard for Egypt's international rights. He said that the agreement, reached on 26 July, provided that British warships should be exempt from inspection, and also stated that British merchantmen sailing from Suez or Abadiyah for Akaba direct would be cleared by Egyptian authorities in those ports. All British ships would naturally respect the normal procedure when passing through Egyptian territorial waters.

6 Aug.—*Great Britain.* The Foreign Minister said in the Senate that Mr Morrison's frankness in his Commons speech on 30 July warranted a frank reply, and in a historical survey of the past he argued that Britain's 'excuses' for the occupation had ceased to exist. Britain had made sixty promises of evacuation, of which the last was in the Sidky-Bevin agreement of 1946.

As to the Sudan, all the agreements and arrangements made by Egypt and Britain had been forced on Egypt. Britain now claimed that she was working for the welfare and defence of the Sudanese, but the Government there was in fact British, using manoeuvres to divide the Sudan from Egypt and to implant repugnance for Egyptians in the Sudanese. They intended no good either for Egypt or the Sudan, when they pretended they were working towards Sudanese self-government and self-determination. It was a trick by which they intended to continue their rule. Britain had estimated the period needed for Sudan's independence as fifteen to twenty years, whereas Egypt's estimate was two years.

Britain's attitude to Egypt was based on the sacredness of treaties, but she forgot the Security Council's resolution of 14 April 1950 about the Soviet-Persian dispute, to the effect that the presence of foreign troops on the territories of any other country deprived that country of freedom in negotiations.

He ended by saying that Mr Morrison's speech emphasized the deep gulf between the two countries, and had closed Anglo-Egyptian discussions. Before the next Speech from the Throne was delivered Egypt would have carried out her promise to abrogate the 1936 treaty.

Suez Canal. The New Zealand Government protested to Egypt against the restrictions on canal shipping.

Joint resolution to Security Council by Britain, France, and the U.S.A. *re* the Canal (*see Security Council*).

ETHIOPIA. 26 July—Eight men, one of them a Minister of State, were sentenced to death in Addis Ababa for plotting to assassinate the Emperor and set up a republic.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION. 30 July—E.C.A. The Paris office announced that Sweden and Portugal had decided to dispense with further aid under the Marshall Plan.

31 July—The Council of O.E.E.C. approved finally the list of commodities freed from quantitative restrictions adopted provisionally on 7 April (*vide page 219*). Turkey and Ireland waived their earlier objections. The decision did not apply to Germany, Greece, Norway, Austria, Denmark, or Iceland.

4 Aug.—*European Payments Union*. The Council of O.E.E.C. meeting in Paris decided to raise the German credit quota in the E.P.U. from 320 m. units (equivalent to dollars) of account to 500 m. and that of Holland from 330 m. to 355 m. units. In 1950 the increase in German trade was 60 per cent greater than that of any other member of the E.P.U. while her quota was still based on the 1949 figure, and the Dutch position was similar.

FRANCE. 21 July—M. René Mayer accepted the charge of forming a Cabinet.

23 July—Marshal Pétain died at the age of ninety-five.

24 July—M. Mayer outlined his programme in the Assembly, summing it up as increase in production, reform of the State, and defence of the nation, involving, *inter alia*, revision of the Constitution and of the standing orders of the Assembly.

25 July—The Assembly voted by 241 to 105 in favour of M. Mayer's election, while the M.R.P., Gaullists, and most of the Independent Republicans and members of the Peasant group abstained. As a majority of all the votes (314 out of a House of 627) was necessary for his election, he failed to get the necessary support and the President called on M. Bidault. He declined, and the President then asked M. Reynaud, leader of the Independent Republicans.

26 July—M. Reynaud declined the offer of the Premiership and suggested to President Auriol the appointment of a special committee of prominent political leaders with the task of studying possible solutions to economic problems and the question of the confessional schools. (It was understood that his party, the Independents, was not prepared to follow him in an alliance with the R.P.F.)

27 July—President Auriol intimated that it was no part of his functions to call and direct the work of a committee such as was suggested, and he did not think he could delegate to it his own responsibility of choosing the Prime Minister designate. He then called on M. Petsche again.

30 July—*Spain*. The Quai d'Orsay confirmed that a Note had been received a few days earlier from the Spanish Government complaining of the attitude of France towards the inclusion of Spain in the Atlantic Treaty.

1 Aug.—M. Petsche accepted the mandate to form a Government. The Socialist Radicals were understood to have agreed to join it only if the Socialists and the M.R.P. also did so.

Hungary. The Quai d'Orsay issued a statement denouncing the deportations from Budapest as a flagrant attempt against the principle of respect for the human person and the rights of man inscribed in the United Nations declaration of 10 December 1948.

FRANCE (*continued*)

2 Aug.—*Economic Report*. The Commissariat for Modernization and Equipment published a report on its operations during the four years ending 31 March 1951.

3 Aug.—M. Petsche obtained a vote of 281 to 101 in the Assembly, and so failed to be elected Prime Minister. The Socialists abstained. The President then called upon M. Mollet, who declined, saying the Socialists had not the majority in the Assembly to enable them to put their programme into effect. M. Auriol next called on M. Plevén.

7 Aug.—*Soviet Peace Proposal*. A Foreign Ministry spokesman commented on M. Shvernik's proposal in the same terms as the spokesman in Washington, saying also that the proposal seemed to have two objects—recognition of the Chinese Government and satisfaction of the constant requirements of Soviet propaganda. It might also mark the launching of a campaign to interfere with the San Francisco Conference on the Japanese treaty.

8 Aug.—M. Plevén secured a vote, as prospective Premier, of 391 to 102 in the Assembly, the Gaullists and eleven Radicals abstaining. In his statement of policy he emphasized that sacrifices would have to be faced, and their first duty was to see that they did not fall too heavily on the working masses. Price rings must be broken and productivity increased, and he declared that 'the price of liberty is competition'. Of foreign affairs he said the European Army seemed to him 'the only concept likely to reconcile the need to make Germany contribute to western defence and protect Europe against the resurgence of German militarism'.

GERMANY. 20 July.—The former Crown Prince Frederick William died in the French zone, aged sixty-nine.

Soviet Training Areas. The U.S. High Commissioner, in a letter to a Bavarian who had disputed the right of the U.S. army to enlarge a training area, stated that the Soviet forces had requisitioned a 'tremendous area' in the Eastern zone. They occupied at least ten areas of 40 to 230 square miles and many smaller areas near barracks.

East Germany. The Minister of the Interior issued an order forbidding motor vehicles registered in the Soviet zone and in east Berlin to pass through the western sector of Berlin. It did not apply to traffic within the city.

North Atlantic Defence. Conference on Germany's contribution to the Defence Force (*see North Atlantic Treaty*).

23 July.—*Ireland*. A trade agreement between western Germany and Ireland was signed in Bonn for the period up to September 1952.

25 July.—*International Ruhr Authority*. A British official stated in Bonn that his Government were prepared to agree to the abolition of the Authority as soon as the Schuman Plan had been ratified by the six Governments concerned, but not before.

26 July.—*East-West Trade*. The Allied High Commission issued a statement that the restrictions imposed by the Soviet control commission on the export of goods from Berlin had serious implications for the

economy of west Berlin and that the Commissioners must therefore 'reserve the right to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the free movement of goods of west Berlin's legitimate trade is restored'. (Shipments valued at over 70 m. marks were held up in west Berlin warehouses, owing to the Soviet refusal to counter-stamp them, except against certificates of the origin of the raw materials used in their manufacture. (See under 11, 16, and 18 June, pp. 345-6).

They pointed out that the submission of certain commodities to the Soviet control for counter-stamping had been done to facilitate the passage of goods through the Customs and check-points in the Soviet system, but that acceptance of this procedure conveyed no rights of control to the Soviet authorities over shipments from west Berlin, and the Commissioners could not admit the right of the Soviet control to assume such rights. They were, however, willing to take all appropriate measures to co-operate in preventing illegal trade.

29 July—*West Germany*. The Ministry of the Interior announced the banning of the council of the 'Union of the Persecuted under the Nazi Regime', or V.V.N., on the ground that its activities were directed against the constitutional order. It had been carrying on propaganda for the holding of a plebiscite on 'remilitarization' and for the conclusion of a peace treaty during 1951, with the withdrawal of the armies of occupation. (The V.V.N. had lately come under Communist influence and was used to advance Soviet policy.)

At a meeting at Brunswick of 4,000 former parachute troops, Gen. Ramcke, their former commander, declared that they were ready, if need arose, to share in the defence of the west, on condition that there was full equality for all German soldiers with allied troops, a halt to the 'planned defamation of the defenders of the Fatherland, and the release of all so-called war criminals'.

At Iserlohn, Westphalia, Germans who fought under Rommel founded the League of former members of the Afrika Korps, with the aims of avoiding political quarrels and opposition to radicalism of both Right and Left.

30 July—*Inter-zonal Trade*. The west Berlin Senate asked Pan-American Airways to add a cargo plane to their schedule to carry goods to the Federal Republic which were held up by the Soviet authorities.

31 July—*Western Germany*. It was learnt that the British High Commissioner had written to the Land Premiers in the British zone and to the burgomaster of Hamburg stating that the U.K. Government were determined to see completed the process of restoring identifiable property to victims of Nazi persecution.

2 Aug.—*Berlin: Export Restrictions*. The Allied High Commission, in a statement, said it had noted with approval that 'commercial air services from the western sectors of Berlin to the Federal Republic have been expanded in order to move from Berlin goods, the shipment of which has been delayed by the refusal of the Soviet Control Commission to countersign the consignment notes'.

Trade between east and west came formally to an end at midnight. With the recently added extra aircraft which had started a shuttle service

GERMANY (*continued*)

to Hamburg between 55 and 60 tons of goods were stated to be on the move daily.

3 Aug.—*The Saar*. The Federal Government in Bonn received a Note from the three western occupying Powers reaffirming their determination to ensure the development of democratic institutions in the Saar. It was in reply to Dr Adenauer's Note of 29 May, and it restated the provisional character of the status of the territory, pointing out that its final status remained to be determined by the peace treaty.

The west German Government press office stated that the solution of the Saar problem must have the agreement of the inhabitants, and also said it was felt that Germany had national and economic interests in the Saar, while France had only economic interests.

Berlin: Export Restrictions. At a Berlin press conference economic representatives of the east German Government used abusive terms about the U.S. High Commissioner and declared that the trade air-lift out of Berlin was organized for financial profit by the western 'war-mongers'.

4 Aug.—*Berlin*. Gen. Bourne, the British Commandant, who had driven round the Soviet sector, told the press that youth was being given a firm hold on office and power in east Germany, and he thought the Communist Youth Movement, with its very large numbers of indoctrinated members, was a greater threat to west Germany than the 50,000 emergency police (*Bereitschaften*). In east Germany there were now over 1,000 burgomasters under twenty-three years of age and every director who had a post in the five-year plan had a youth beside him who could have him dismissed if he wished.

5 Aug.—*East Berlin*. A 'world youth festival' opened in the Soviet sector and was attended by some 110,000 young people, German and foreign, who were described as ranging in age from five to fifty. Processions carried slogans such as 'Peace is no heavenly gift; we must fight for it', and athletes performed in the stadium.

Dr Adenauer, in a broadcast to east Germany said, 'We know that the young people who are being brought to east Berlin are no more than the backcloth of eastern Communism. We know that they will all one day belong to us, though today they have to wear the blue shirt of the youth of the State.' It was known throughout the western world, as well as in west Germany, what a human, moral, and material yoke east Germany was bearing, and they all recognized it as their common task to safeguard the world against Communist enslavement. 'The more we are linked with Europe and the west,' he said, 'the more assuredly we are working for our German east.'

7 Aug.—*East-West Trade*. The tonnage carried by air westward from Berlin reached 125 tons a day. The U.S. High Commissioner told the press that he regarded such trade in itself as essential, and he was not prepared to co-operate in a situation in which the Russians had a noose around west Berlin trade.

GREAT BRITAIN. 19 July—*Egypt*. The Foreign Secretary, replying

Mr Eden in Parliament, said that in the absence of a reply from Egypt to the protest about the *Empire Roach*, he had taken steps at the beginning of the week to ensure that the ship would not again be illegally molested.

20 July—*Pakistan*. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in Parliament that discussions with Pakistan had resulted in a number of understandings about her sterling balances which would help her development programme during the six years of the Colombo Plan.

Japanese Peace Treaty. The Foreign Office announced that the Government and the U.S. Government had circulated to those (fifty-one) countries at war with Japan a copy of the draft treaty, and that the U.S. Government had invited them to a conference in San Francisco on 4 September. The two Governments had asked for comments on the draft, which was accompanied by copies of two declarations by Japan and of a protocol.

24 July—*Persia*. The Foreign Office received the communication handed to the Ambassador in Tehran by Mr Harriman, and an official comment on it stated that it 'does not appear wholly unfavourable'.

25 July—*Foreign Affairs*. Mr Morrison reviewed the situation in the Commons under the following heads: Persia. He had received Mr Harriman's communication with the Persian proposals regarding the resumption of discussions, but their attitude in some respects was not yet clear and further information had been asked for. The Government had particularly in mind the situation regarding the oil company's operations and the extent to which the Persians were prepared to put an end to the provocation and interference to which the staff were subjected. He assured the staff that in staying at their posts and supporting their present indignities and hardships they were 'making a most valuable contribution towards an acceptable solution to the problem'.

Korea: Some people thought they should now relax their efforts, but he did not agree. They had lived long enough with the so-called peace campaign to know what kind of peace its advocates had in mind. If it were true that there was a new desire for peace on the eastern side of the fence they could rejoice, for nothing they had done or would do would stand in its way. But they could not let down their guard or relax their vigilance in any way until they could see proofs. If the armistice negotiations succeeded, the United Nations would have done something very well worth while, and Korea would be a significant landmark in a world in search of peace and security.

Japan: It was very regrettable that they had had to set aside the participation of China in the treaty now contemplated but there seemed no other way. China would have the benefit of certain articles in the treaty and they had not been unmindful of her position and interests. The Government had agreed with the U.S. Government that the treaty should be liberal, non-punitive, and non-restrictive; non-punitive because Japan had already suffered greatly and there was no desire to perpetuate in any vengeful spirit the measures necessary at the time of occupation; non-restrictive because there was general agreement that Japan, with a population of 83 million, mounting by a million a year,

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

must be put on a basis of economy which would ensure a reasonable standard of living. Any other course would only sow the seeds of future trouble. Also, a defenceless Japan might be an easy victim of aggression.

Deprived of raw materials by her loss of territory, Japan would not be able in the foreseeable future to rearm to the extent of becoming a potential aggressor. Her security would be ensured by a defence pact with the U.S.A., under which balanced forces would be maintained for the defence of her territory. This had an effect on the question of the defence of Australia and New Zealand, and after much thought had been given to the problem, there had been concluded the tripartite agreement between those two countries and the U.S.A.

As for the revival of Japanese competition in the textile trade, it had been useless, in fact impossible, to write effective restrictions into the treaty. In the long run the future progress of Lancashire would depend on the sustained pursuit of the right economic policies at home and of international co-operation in economic affairs.

26 July—*Economic Situation.* The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in Parliament that a Bill would be introduced in the autumn controlling dividends for a period of three years. The main features were set out in a White Paper, Cmd. 8318.

South Africa. Mr J. G. Strauss, leader of the United Party in the Union, made a speech in London, and asked the British people to trust South Africa and to look with sympathy on its problems. He said the spirit of Smuts still lived and flourished in the Union, and he declared that 'We shall never let ourselves down. We shall never let the rest of the Commonwealth down.' He hoped Britain would continue to assist them with her greater experience, her capital, and her technical skill, and would also send them all the suitable emigrants she could spare.

27 July—*Cuba.* Official statement regarding the British-owned railways (*see Cuba*).

Defence. Mr Shinwell, Minister of Defence, told the London press, on behalf of the Government and in order to clarify the public mind, that the 'arguments in certain quarters' that the plans for rearmament were on too vast a scale must be rejected, declaring that if the defence programme was to be of any value, it should be related to the known strength of potential aggressors. They had to bear in mind the huge force of the Soviet Powers; there were about 350 airfields on the western perimeter of the Soviet bloc, and many were being developed continuously for use by the latest types of aircraft, and both the number and size of airfields in the area were being steadily increased.

Britain wished to persuade Russia to come to the conference table and agree to conditions to promote peace but she would get nowhere if she argued from weakness. Viewing the scale of the arms programme, he said there was a long and disheartening record of events since 1945, and Britain had learnt that wherever she had been weak she had left herself open to attack.

The man-power strength of the combined Soviet forces was 4,600,000 and to this must be added 1,670,000 men in eastern Germany and the

satellite countries. The Russian Army comprised 175 line and active divisions, with 40 anti-aircraft and artillery divisions in support. The total of 215 could be doubled on mobilization. It was also known that there were 22 divisions in east Germany, 18 of them armoured, with 600 tanks. The 70 divisions of the satellite armies included an increasing proportion of mechanized divisions.

The combined Russian forces included 800,000 men in the air force, with over 19,000 planes, and the output of aircraft included an increasing number of jet fighters and bombers, and the satellite air forces had about 10,000 men and 1,100 planes. The Soviet Navy, with about 600,000 men, had 300 submarines, many of modern design. The submarine could not be called a defensive weapon for a land Power like Russia.

Potentially, the North Atlantic alliance was infinitely stronger than the Russian Empire, and N.A.T.O. had access to many sources of raw materials. But parity with Russia had not yet been achieved by a long way, and they were at a critical point, and 'this is no time to talk of going slow or turning back'.

28 July—*Persia*. Mr Harriman and Sir Francis Shepherd, the Ambassador in Persia, arrived in London. Sir Francis told the press that the position was not wholly discouraging; he was working in the closest co-operation with Mr Harriman and he said, 'I am quite happy with the work done by Mr Harriman. He has been admirable.'

A meeting of the Cabinet attended by Mr Harriman and the U.S. Ambassador was officially described afterwards as 'useful and fruitful'.

29 July—*U.S.S.R.* Soviet reply to 'peace points' of mission of the Society of Friends (*see U.S.S.R.*).

30 July—*Persia*. Mr Harriman received a message from the Persian Government which he discussed with Mr Morrison. He later left for Tehran, after saying he was optimistic that a basis could be found for a settlement. Mr Stokes, the Lord Privy Seal, also left for Tehran.

Opening a debate on Middle Eastern affairs, Mr Morrison told the Commons that the Persian Government had sent to the Government via Mr Harriman proposals for negotiations between the two Governments, and H.M. Government had arranged to send a mission to Tehran, headed by Mr Stokes, as soon as certain points had been settled. One of Mr Stokes's first actions would be to go to Abadan and familiarize himself with the conditions there and in the oilfields.

Egypt was in some respects the key to the Middle East, and it was a mere delusion for her to pretend that she could stand aside in any major conflict. He was confident that her people would join in resisting the aggressor if war was forced on the free countries, but the vital difference between Britain and Egypt was disagreement over the measures required to meet such an emergency. Their task was to persuade the Egyptian Government to face this inescapable fact and convince them of the dangers of neglecting such preparations. They had invited Egyptian partnership as an equal, in a common effort to make the world safe, and they wanted to plan their relations on an entirely new basis. If Egypt rejected that invitation they would not allow that to prejudice the fulfilment of their international responsibilities, but they would not

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

give up hope of persuading her to offer spontaneous co-operation. In the Sudan, also, they were faced with certain prejudices which prevented Egypt from approaching the problem in a realistic frame of mind. To insist, as certain Egyptians did, that there was no distinction between the two peoples ignored the facts and only increased the difficulties of obtaining the close understanding which H.M. Government would be glad to see develop between them.

Suez Canal. Britain had, along with the other maritime Powers, done everything possible to persuade Egypt of the injustice and unreasonableness of the restrictions on traffic, but without effect, and the matter was now before the Security Council. It was intolerable that a maritime nation should be expected to suffer from an abusive practice that had neither practical nor moral justification. Moreover, the effect of the restrictions was to retard the prospects of a peaceful settlement of the differences between the Arab States and Israel. As regards the *Empire Roach*, measures had been agreed with Egypt to prevent a recurrence of incidents such as that which recently happened.

Britain's aims in the Middle East were to see the countries there free, stable, prosperous, and secure, and she would aid them in every way possible to that end, but the countries themselves must be genuinely anxious for a settlement. Between Israel and the Arab States there were responsibilities on both sides for the unhappy state of affairs. On this subject Mr Morrison reaffirmed the decision of the Government to carry out the obligations which, together with France and the U.S.A. they assumed in the tripartite statement of 25 May 1950, with its undertaking to prevent the violation of frontiers or of armistice agreements, and to resist any active aggression from whichever side it came.

Mr Churchill insisted that Abadan must not be evacuated. Every action should be taken to rally a British nucleus there to the high opportunity they had to render distinguished service to their country. They must stay, and if violence were offered to them, Britain must not hesitate to intervene, if necessary by force, to give them every necessary protection.

Mr Attlee, replying to the debate, said they had been trying to build up their strength in the Middle East, and were in close touch with the Commonwealth and the United States. They were now working under an entirely different code, in their dealings with the East, from that under which they had conducted their relations in the nineteenth century.

There was a tendency to imagine the Middle East countries were like European countries, but they were, he thought, suffering from the old feudal system, irresponsible landlords, bad cultivation, and so on. It was not easy for them of the West to make revolutions in other countries and 'we have to try to deal with the Governments there and try to influence them towards better things. It is equally important, if there is an increase in the resources of these countries, that these resources should be used for the whole of the people, and not for a narrow section.'

In a reference to Persia he said that though it might be necessary to

withdraw from the oilfields and from part of Abadan, it was not the Government's intention to evacuate Persia completely.

The Foreign Office let it be known that an *aide mémoire* had been received from the Spanish Government on 21 July protesting against the British attitude on the question of Spanish-American defence discussions.

31 July.—Mr Shinwell left for Washington, with military advisers. Mr Morrison's article in *Pravda* (see U.S.S.R.).

Persia. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Jowitt, stated in the Lords, in reply to a question, that he had no authority to go beyond what the Prime Minister had said, but 'he announced that we should stay in Abadan, and in saying that we accept all the implications that follow that decision.' Asked by the leader of the Opposition if this amounted to a pledge to occupy Abadan if necessary he said, 'I maintain that we have the right to protect the lives of our citizens, and whatever is necessary to do we shall do.'

1 Aug.—*Hungary.* The Foreign Under-Secretary stated in Parliament that the Government were going to submit to the United Nations detailed evidence of violation of the Human Rights Article of the Hungarian Peace Treaty. He was informed that between 21 May and 20 July at least 24,000 people were the victims of cruel deportations from Budapest.

India. Mr Attlee stated in Parliament that the Government had made strong representations to the Indian Government about Mr Nehru's references to British advisers and officers in Pakistan in his speech on 16 July. He was satisfied that there was no truth in suggestions which had been made that certain senior British ex-officers who had visited Pakistan had taken part in military planning discussions, and as to advisers and officers employed by the Pakistan Government, he had no doubt they were loyally serving that Government.

U.S.S.R. A Foreign Office spokesman described *Pravda's* reply to Mr Morrison's article as 'disappointing'; there was nothing in it to suggest that any effort had been made to use the occasion for a fruitful exchange of views or to improve relations between the two countries. It appeared to be just another propaganda statement.

Egypt. Government statement regarding the *Empire Roach* incident (see *Egypt*).

Persia. A message was received from Mr Harriman to which a reply was sent after a meeting of the Cabinet.

2 Aug.—*Persia.* A message from Mr Harriman confirmed the Government's understanding of the conditions on which they were being invited to negotiate.

3 Aug.—Mr Stokes, Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Raw Materials, left for Tehran with the Ambassador to Persia and members of the official mission.

The Foreign Office issued the texts of the Note to Persia and the reply to it, with an explanation. The Note said they had received through Mr Harriman Persia's 'formula for negotiation between H.M. Government on behalf of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and the

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

Persian Government, and for discussions of mutual interest to the two Governments'. They were desirous of availing themselves of this formula and were prepared to negotiate in accordance with it, but it would be appreciated by the Persian Government that the negotiations could not be conducted in a satisfactory manner unless the present atmosphere was relieved. On the assurance that the Persian Government recognized this fact and would enter into discussions in the same spirit a mission headed by a Cabinet Minister would immediately set out. It ended 'His Majesty's Government recognize on their own behalf, and on that of the Company, the principle of the nationalization of the oil industry in Persia.'

Persian reply (*see Persia*).

The Foreign Office explanation gave the text of the formula as 'In the case of the British Government on behalf of the former A.I.O.C., recognizing the principle of nationalization of the oil industry in Persia, the Persian Government would be prepared to enter into negotiations with representatives of the British Government on behalf of the former Company.'

The statement went on to say that the Persian Government had made it clear that a basis for acceptance of the 'principle of nationalization' was the law of 20 March, laying down the principle. They had also recognized that it would be necessary to negotiate with the British Government the manner in which the law would be carried out in so far as it affected British interests.

The Lord Privy Seal and his mission had been invited by the Persian Government to be their guests, and this invitation had been accepted with pleasure. Mr Stokes would take an early opportunity after his arrival in Tehran of visiting south Persia.

7 Aug.—The Emir Feisal, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia, arrived in London as the guest of the Government.

8 Aug.—The Foreign Secretary received the Emir Feisal.

Establishment of British camps in Belgium (*see Belgium*).

GREECE. 19 July—*North Atlantic Defence*. Foreign Ministry officials expressed great satisfaction at the inclusion of Greece in the N.A.T.O., which, they said, showed that the British and U.S. views had been reconciled in 'the admission of Greece and Turkey into the organization, to act at the same time as links with an eventual Middle East defence pact,' possibly through bilateral agreements with other Middle East countries.

21 July—*Strikes*. The Civil Servants' Union called off the strike begun on 7 July, as the result of a letter from the U.S. Ambassador to the Prime Minister, warning him that the strike might influence Congress against granting Marshall Aid to Greece for 1951-2.

25 July—*Electoral Reform*. The Chamber of Deputies passed a Bill introducing a new system of semi-proportional representation—a compromise between majority rule and P.R.

28 July—Mr Venizelos's Liberal Cabinet resigned, after one month

in office, and the King asked him to form a new one, dissolve Parliament, and hold elections in September.

3 Aug.—The Cabinet was reshuffled, and M. Tsouderos was sworn in as Deputy Premier and Minister of Co-ordination. Three new Ministers were appointed. The Lek Party decided to dissolve itself, to allow its members to join a new group being formed by F.-M. Papagos, to which M. Markezinis, leader of the New Party, adhered.

6 Aug.—*New Party*. The new group formed by F.-M. Papagos was given the title of the Greek Rally.

8 Aug.—*Home Guard*. The Prime Minister announced that the King, as C.-in-C., had approved the disbanding of the Home Guard except for the units on the frontiers.

HUNGARY. 21 July—*Church*. The Hungarian Roman Catholic bench of bishops took an oath of loyalty to the People's Republic before the Presidential Council. In a press statement the Bishop of Veszpram stated that the bench had done so 'not for material advantages, nor because of clinging to power, but because it desires to continue to serve our beloved Hungarian people'.

27 July—Statement by President Truman *re* treaty violations (*see United States*).

1 Aug.—Protests by British, French, and U.S. Governments against mass deportations in Hungary (*see Great Britain and United States*).

7 Aug.—*Deportations*. The Communist Party paper stated that the deportations carried out since 21 May included 21 Cabinet Ministers of the Horthy regime, 9 princes, 284 members of the aristocracy, 190 generals, 1,012 army staff officers, 274 police staff officers, 812 senior civil servants, 25 Under Secretaries of State, and many hundreds of industrialists, bankers, large landowners, and other capitalists.

INDIA. 20 July—Mr Nehru's reply to Mr Menzies *re* offer of mediation in Kashmir question (*see Australia*).

21 July—*The Cabinet*. Mr Kidwai and Mr Jain withdrew their resignations at the Prime Minister's request.

24 July—*Pakistan*. Mr Nehru, in a reply to Mr Liaquat Ali, stated that he affirmed, 'in complete sincerity', that military movements in India had 'not been inspired by any aggressive intent or design on our part against Pakistan', and added: 'what is needed to ease the present tension is a declaration by your Government that on no account will they attack or invade Indian territory'. He described the references to Junagadh and Hyderabad as 'wrong and irrelevant', and to Nepal as 'extraordinary and unjustified', and pointed out that Mr Liaquat Ali had not controverted his statement that the size of the Pakistan forces had been steadily increasing. The Indian Army was reduced in 1950-51 by over 52,000 men.

26 July—Letter to Mr Nehru from the Premier of Pakistan (*see Pakistan*).

29 July—Speaking in Delhi, Mr Nehru said India did not desire war, but if Pakistan insisted on it, India would be found ready. He urged the

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people to keep calm, and said he himself believed there would not be war. India had to move some troops to the border because of Pakistan's 'alarmist preparations', but their very precautions were a sufficient guarantee to sustain peace, and their security arrangements were intended to prevent war.

30 July—*Pakistan*. Mr Nehru replied to the Pakistan Prime Minister's invitation by saying that he was prepared to meet him, and invited him to come to Delhi to discuss matters, so long as no preconditions were attached. Of the Indian troop concentrations he said: 'Whatever the reasons we had previously for the step we took, sundry open war preparations in Pakistan and the general hysteria that prevails there are compelling reasons for us to continue our precautions,' and added that 'not the slightest step of an aggressive character will be taken on our part so long as no aggression takes place on Indian territory on the part of Pakistan. I wish to make it clear that this includes Kashmir.'

Note to U.S. Government *re* Japanese Peace Treaty (*see United States*).

1 Aug.—*Great Britain*. Mr Attlee's statement about British officers in Pakistan (*see Great Britain*).

2 Aug.—Further letter from the Pakistan Prime Minister (*see Pakistan*).

Government Changes. The President accepted the resignation of Mr Kidwai, Minister of Communications, who had recently resigned from the Congress Party.

4 Aug.—Mr Nehru, replying to Mr Liaquat Ali said: 'We do not agree about the merits of the Kashmir question. Do we agree or not that there must be no further resort to warfare for the settlement of the dispute? You have refused to . . . give the necessary assurance. May I suggest that peace is not offered with clenched fist nor with threatened aggression.' No movements of Indian troops had been begun until there was evidence that Pakistan was preparing for aggressive action. On 28 June he had learnt that Pakistan was moving a brigade from Peshawar to Rawalkote, fifteen miles from Poonch, which directly threatened Poonch and could have no other purpose. They had notified the U.N. observers of this on 3 July. Indian troops were not moved till 10 July. (Many Indian papers printed photographs of the Pakistan Premier with a 'clenched fist' gesture.)

6 Aug.—*Government Policy*. President Prasad, opening Parliament, referred to the Planning Commission's five-year plan and said a National Development Council headed by the Prime Minister would be set up to review its working. Deploring the 'continuing friction' with Pakistan, he said that because of possible dangers to their security the Government 'were compelled to revise our defence dispositions', but they were determined to avoid war unless it was thrust upon them.

7 Aug.—Further message from the Pakistan Premier (*see Pakistan*). The deputy Foreign Minister told Parliament that owing to the 'war psychosis' in Pakistan in June and July over 271,000 Hindus in

east Pakistan had crossed into west Bengal, owing to the increasing tendency of the authorities in east Pakistan to requisition Hindu property and to 'Islamise' education and disparage Hindu culture.

INDO-CHINA. 30 *July*—An official Saigon statement reported a very successful action against the Viet-Minh forces south-west of Hué, in central Viet Nam.

31 *July*—The Governor of south Viet Nam and the French Commissioner and military commander, Gen. Chanson, were assassinated by bombs at Sadec by a nationalist 'death volunteer', who was himself killed.

3 *Aug.*—A strong Viet-Minh delegation was reported to have arrived in Peking.

8 *Aug.*—The French High Command announced the successful completion of two major operations against the rebels in southern Viet Nam, one in an area twenty miles north-west of Saigon and the other further south in the An Son region.

INDONESIA. 5 *Aug.*—Riots occurred in Jakarta, causing several deaths. About fifty arrests were made of suspected Communists.

IRELAND. 23 *July*—Trade agreement with Western Germany (*see Germany*).

ISRAEL. 22 *July*—A high official in Tel Aviv stated that the re-appearance in Jordan of the annexed part of Palestine would be regarded by the Government as 'a very grave matter indeed'.

30 *July*—*General Election.* Polling took place for the Chamber of 120 members, elected by the system of proportional representation. The Mapai (Labour) won 45 seats, a loss of 1; the General Zionists 20, a gain of 13; Mapam 15, a loss of 4; Religious Workers 8, a gain of 2; Freedom Movement 8, a loss of 6; and Communists 5, a gain of 1.

1 *Aug.*—The General Zionists offered to take part in a coalition with Mapai.

5 *Aug.*—*The Jordan River.* The Government informed the British and U.S. Governments of its readiness to negotiate with Jordan an agreement for regulation of the waters of the river. This proposal was made in view of the Jordan complaint to the United Nations on 6 June that there had been a substantial reduction of the water available for irrigation in Jordan territory below the Israeli dam at Degania, near where the river emerged from Lake Tiberias.

ITALY. 19 *July*—President Einandi asked Signor De Gasperi to form a new Government.

Communism. Communist-inspired 'spontaneous' stoppages of work took place in hundreds of factories and farms all over Italy in protest against the 'ruinous policy' of the Christian Socialist Party.

22 *July*—Admiral Sherman, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations, died of heart failure in Naples.

ITALY (*continued*)

24 July—Signor De Gasperi accepted the mandate to form a new Government.

26 July—Signor De Gasperi formed his seventh consecutive Government, with fourteen Christian Democrats and three Republicans. He took the portfolio of Foreign Affairs himself and Count Sforza became Minister without portfolio. The Ministry of the Treasury was abolished and its functions transferred partly to the Ministry of Finance and, mainly, to a reconstructed Ministry of the Budget, under Signor Pella. The left wing group of the Christian Democrats (who had opposed Signor Pella's policy) secured a portfolio for Signor Fanfani, who became Minister of Agriculture instead of Signor Segni.

Other Ministers were: Deputy Premier, Signor Piccioni; the Interior, Signor Scelba; Finance, Signor Vanoni; Defence, Signor Pacciardi; Foreign Trade, Signor La Malfa; Education, Signor Segni; Justice, Signor Zoli; and Commerce and Industry, Signor Campilli. The three Republicans were Count Sforza and Signori La Malfa and Pacciardi.

31 July—*New Government.* Signor De Gasperi presented his new Government to Parliament and outlined his programme. He said the Atlantic Pact was the supreme bulwark of national independence and justified every possible sacrifice. The Italian failure to be admitted to the United Nations was 'an unjust residue of the post-war period, which must be finally eliminated'. The 'intrinsic logic' of the Atlantic Pact and of international collaboration must, he said, lead to the disappearance of the peace treaty, which was 'conceived and imposed as a war sanction'.

He warned the Communists that their efforts to discredit the Government were 'intolerable' and that henceforth every legitimate step to prevent such abuses would be taken, including the introduction of a new press law.

In the Senate the left extremists caused so much noisy interruption and showed such intolerance that the President, Signor De Nicola, left the Senate, saying he would not return.

8 Aug.—The Senate gave the Government a vote of confidence by 151 votes to 101. During the debate the Democratic Socialists attacked the Prime Minister, but left the Senate before the vote was taken.

JAPAN. 20 July—*Treaty of Peace.* Circulation of draft of peace treaty (*see Great Britain*).

25 July—*China.* It was announced that the Prime Minister had sent to the U.N. Secretary-General via the chief of the diplomatic section at Allied H.Q., Tokyo, a pledge by the Government to observe the embargo on exports to China and North Korea adopted by the U.N. Assembly on 18 May. Mr Morrison's statement on the peace treaty (*see Great Britain*).

30 July—Indian proposals to the U.S.A. *re* draft of peace treaty (*see United States*).

2 Aug.—Dutch objections to the peace treaty draft (*see Netherlands*).

6 Aug.—*The Peace Treaty.* Mr Casey, Australian Minister of External

Affairs, who was touring the Far East, said in Tokyo that Australian public opinion still could not willingly accept the provision in the Japanese treaty that there would be virtually no restrictions on Japanese rearmament. Even if Japan became an ally of the United States, no Japanese immigrants to Australia would be admitted. The security agreement with America had, however, 'more or less' reconciled the Australian people to the kind of treaty with Japan worked out by the Governments of the U.S. and Great Britain.

The Government announced that a further 14,000 war-time leaders had been allowed to return to public life.

JORDAN. 20 *July*—King Abdullah was assassinated in the Temple area (Arab section) of Jerusalem by an Arab who was at once shot dead by the bodyguard. He was identified as Mustafa Shukri Ashou, aged twenty-one, a member of the 'Holy War Organization'. An extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet issued a statement that 'owing to the absence of Emir Talal, who is having medical treatment outside the country, the Cabinet, under the Constitution, has appointed Emir Naif as Regent'. A state of emergency was proclaimed in the municipal areas of Jerusalem and Amman.

23 *July*—The press reported the arrest of many persons suspected of belonging to the Holy War Organization and of being supporters of the former Mufti of Jerusalem.

25 *July*—Samir Pasha el Rifai's Cabinet resigned, and the Regent asked Tewfik Pasha Abulhuda to form a Ministry. He appointed Said Pasha Mufti, Vice-Premier and Minister of the Interior; Suleiman bey Tukan, Minister of Defence; Abdul Rahman Pasha Khalifa, Finance; Suleiman Pasha Sukkar, National Economy and Trade and Industry; and Falah Pasha Madadha, Justice.

Egypt. Accusations against Jordan by Arab Higher Committee (*see Egypt*).

26 *July*—The new Government announced its programme, including co-operation with the Arab League States in order to secure the rights of Arabs in Palestine and help in preserving and defending the Arab edifice.

1 *Aug.*—A law was approved by the Regent setting up a special court to try suspected accomplices in the murder of King Abdullah and Riad Bey es Solh.

5 *Aug.*—Proposal for bilateral agreement *re* the Jordan River (*see Israel*).

KASHMIR. 24 *July*—Sheikh Abdullah's Government sealed the frontier with Pakistan and ordered emergency security measures, alleging that Pakistanis were smuggling arms and money into Kashmir.

KOREA. 19 *July*—*Truce Negotiations.* No progress was made owing to the insistence of the Communists on the inclusion in the agenda of a provision agreeing to the withdrawal of all 'foreign troops', as a condition for the continuance of the discussions. The U.N. delegates repeated

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that there could be no discussion of anything but military matters. General Ridgway was informed of the matter and flew at once to Kaesong.

Pyongyang radio declared that 'the solution of the Korean problem hinges on the withdrawal of foreign troops'.

U.S. night fighters and bombers attacked enemy airfields and supply lines for the third night running. U.S. press reports referred to the arrival in Manchuria of a large number of A.A. guns and much bridging material and gave the number of Chinese jet aircraft in Korea as about 400.

South Korea. A military court at Taegu sentenced five officers of the national defence corps to death for embezzlement and for the maltreatment of recruits.

20 July—Bad weather prevented a meeting of the armistice delegates.

21 July—The Communists, on the Chinese delegates' intervention, asked for a recess until 25 July, and Admiral Joy agreed, but told them that the programme already adopted should be considered a complete agenda for further discussions. He repeated that no proposals for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Korea could be included in the agenda.

U.N. air attacks were made on east coast targets and on troops near Jaetu, in the west.

The 8th Army reported that the Communists had about 300,000 troops in the front areas, with 350,000 in reserve.

22 July—Air attacks were made on three convoys on the road from Wonsan to Pyongyang. In fighting north-west of Yonchon the Communists gained some ground.

23 July—Pyongyang radio broadcast declarations that 'the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea is an essential condition to a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem'.

24 July—General Marshall's statement of peace terms (*see U.S.A.*)

U.N. air attacks were made on the Pyongyang area and positions and barracks north of Kumsong, on the east-central front. The 5th Air Force made 357 sorties.

25 July—The discussions were resumed and the Communists put forward a proposal *re* withdrawal of troops, described by a U.N. official as 'reasonable in content and phraseology' and 'sufficiently interesting' for the allied delegates to propose a recess till next day. The chief U.N. spokesman said the talks took place in an atmosphere of 'now we are getting somewhere'.

The 8th Army communiqué reported a powerful U.N. 'reconnaissance in force' north and west of Korangpori, where enemy concentrations had been observed.

Mr Morrison's statement in Parliament about the negotiations (*see Great Britain*).

26 July—Agreement was reached at Kaesong on an agenda for an armistice conference which, according to a U.N. communiqué, was to contain the following points: (1) adoption of the agenda; (2) the fixing of

a demarcation line between both sides so as to establish a demilitarized zone as a basic condition for a cessation of hostilities; (3) concrete arrangements for the realization of a cease-fire and armistice, including the composition, authority, and functions of a supervising organization for carrying out the terms of the cease-fire and armistice; (4) arrangements relating to prisoners of war; (5) recommendations to the Governments of the countries concerned on both sides.

The communiqué said the way was now clear for the delegations to enter a really substantive conference on the terms of a military armistice, but it was much too early to predict either the success or the rate of progress to be attained, and 'it must be fully realized that mutual acceptance of an agenda is merely the initial step for the final goal of a military armistice and resultant cease-fire, which must be achieved under conditions giving every reasonable assurance against the resumption of hostilities'.

Pyongyang radio quoted Gen. Nam Il as saying that it was a matter for much regret that the withdrawal of foreign troops was not included in the agenda.

U.N. H.Q. reported that nearly 1,200 lorries had been observed moving behind the enemy lines the previous night. Allied fighters attacked troop concentrations in the Kumsong area on the east-central front.

27 July—A U.S. Army estimate of enemy losses up to 19 July gave them as 1,221,434, of whom 163,699 were prisoners.

Gen. Nam Il informed Admiral Joy that he agreed 'in principle' with the points made by him the day before. U.S. Army briefing officer's statement on the Communist build-up (*see United States*).

28 July—The 20,000 troops of Britain, Australia, Canada, India, and New Zealand were organized into one new division, the 1st Commonwealth Division.

At the end of a meeting of the armistice conference a U.N. communiqué stated: 'the position of both delegations on the agenda item under discussion has not changed,' and the talks had been conducted 'in an atmosphere of cool military formality'. (The item discussed was the location of the demilitarized zone, which the Communists maintained should be along the 38th parallel. The U.N. delegation objected, since acceptance of it would have obliged their forces to make withdrawals of up to thirty miles from their existing positions and take a new line not nearly so strong.)

Allied troops failed in an attempt to drive an enemy force from its positions on a mountain top in eastern Korea. U.S. Department of Defence statement (*see United States*).

29 July—Peking radio broadcast a complaint that allied aircraft had attacked 'peaceful civilians of North Korea', saying such attacks had been continuous since the cease-fire talks began.

30 July—Armistice discussions continued without result, except for a statement by Gen. Nam Il that it was his 'definite understanding' that hostilities would continue during the sessions. The Communists insisted on a buffer zone twelve miles wide on the 38th parallel and the

KOREA (*continued*)

U.N. delegation on a twenty mile wide zone along the battle lines, most of them in North Korea.

U.N. aircraft made a very heavy attack on Pyongyang and the commander of the 8th Army ordered allied troops to 'maintain constant vigilance' against a possible Communist offensive.

31 July.—Heavy air attacks on Communist positions continued, and north-east of Yanggu some gains were made against strong resistance.

2 Aug.—At the armistice discussions the 'fundamental differences' over the demilitarized zone remained unresolved. Peking radio stated that Gen. Nam Il had repudiated the U.N. proposal for a truce line along the existing tactical positions 'deep in our territory, north of the 38th parallel'.

U.S. forces made gains of up to two miles south-east of Kumsong.

3 Aug.—U.N. bombing attacks continued, and warships shelled both coasts.

Admiral Joy argued in the discussions that a military armistice should maintain the approximate general balance of military strength at the time of its signature, but the Communists merely repeated that they could not accept the U.N. commander's insistence on 'strong defensive positions north of the 38th parallel. . .'

4 Aug.—During the discussions, about a company of Communist soldiers in full battle dress marched through Kaesong within 100 yards of the conference building. Admiral Joy registered a protest 'for the records' before the talks were adjourned, and was promised an explanation by Gen. Nam Il.

5 Aug.—The U.N. C.-in-C., in consultation with Washington, announced that his military envoys would remain within the Allied lines until the North Koreans had supplied a satisfactory explanation and guarantees against a repetition of the incident. This message was broadcast at 6 a.m. and was addressed to the Prime Minister of North Korea and to Gen. Peng, commanding the Chinese forces in Korea.

In the discussions, Gen. Nam Il repeated that the Communists could not depart in any particular from their previously stated attitude. In the field the U.N. forces made further gains in one sector, and air and naval bombardments were kept up, allied warships shelling the west coast towns of Haeju and Yonan, and U.S. ships shelling Wonsan. The Communists on the central front laid down a very heavy artillery barrage.

Peking radio announced that investigation of the Kaesong incident showed that the Kaesong garrison had been holding a meeting a kilometre away from the conference area and one unit going to attend it had passed through the area by mistake. Orders had been given to prevent this recurring and this assurance had been transmitted to a U.N. liaison officer that morning.

It added that Admiral Joy had made his protest the previous day, when it occurred, but had nevertheless agreed to a meeting the following day (5 August) and the postponement caused by the C.-in-C.'s message was a 'pretext'.

Pravda statement about Chinese air forces (*see U.S.S.R.*).

6 Aug.—Peking radio, in a broadcast to Gen. Ridgway (the C.-in-C.) repeated the explanation of the incident and promised it would not recur, adding 'we hope you will order your delegates to come to the conference to resume talks after you receive our message'.

Air attacks were made on some 800 vehicles behind the Communist lines, and warships shelled targets on both coasts. Chinese broadcasts described the attacks as blackmail and denied alleged rumours that fighting should continue during the negotiations.

Admiral Joy flew to Tokyo to see the C.-in-C. Peking and Pyongyang broadcast a message by Generals Kim Il Sung and Peng Teh-huai in which they recognized the 'accidental' violation of the conference area and gave assurances against its recurrence. They added that they hoped Gen. Ridgway would at once order his delegates to return to Kaesong.

7 Aug.—The C.-in-C. sent a further message by radio to the Communist leaders stating that he could agree to a resumption of the conference only on the clear understanding that a further violation of the neutrality of the Kaesong area would be interpreted as a deliberate move by the North Koreans to end negotiations. He also said that incidents such as had occurred were not to be dismissed as trivial or accidental; they were, in fact, of fundamental importance, and their accidental nature was to be doubted, as mortar and machine-gun squads had entered the neutral area with their equipment.

Peking radio declared that the conference area had frequently been violated by U.N. forces (by flights of aircraft across it) and complained that they had advanced to areas adjacent to the Kaesong zone seventeen times during the conference. The U.N. Command was now using the pretext of an 'accidental mistake' to suspend the discussions.

It was learnt that both the Communists and the U.N. commanders had received cables from the president of the International Red Cross asking that the question of prisoners should be taken up at Kaesong. The message stated that the U.N. forces had supplied the names of 163,539 prisoners in their hands, but the North Koreans had so far submitted the names of only 110 prisoners, and had not admitted the Red Cross impartial delegates, while all the Red Cross attempts to convey medical supplies for prisoners and for civilian victims had so far failed.

8 Aug.—President Truman's statement on policy towards Korea (see *United States*).

MALAYA. 19 July—Security forces killed Raja Gopal, a notorious bandit leader, and five others near Kuala Lumpur.

28 July—Mr Dewey, Governor of New York, arrived in Singapore from Hong Kong.

6 Aug.—The Director of Operations, Sir Harold Briggs, told the press at Kuala Lumpur that the forces of law and order were winning the battle of morale. The resettlement of 280,000 people in 280 new villages had brought security to them and had led to a much greater flow of information, co-operation over food control, and the formation of

MALAYA (*continued*)

a home guard force for self-protection. Desertions by bandits were increasing.

Singapore Riots. The report was published of the Singapore Riot Inquiry Commission. It criticized the police and the Colonial Secretary for failing to appreciate the intensity of the religious feeling which the Hertogh case aroused and said the police mishandled the demonstrations on 11 December 1950 so letting the situation get out of hand.

7 Aug.—Bandits ambushed a police force near Tapah, in Perak, killing fourteen Chinese and a rubber tapper.

8 Aug.—The Singapore police announced the arrest of twenty-eight Chinese Communists and the breaking up of six complete cells of the People's Anti-British League, a civil branch of the Communist forces and a training ground for new party members.

NETHERLANDS. 26 July—A Royal decree ended the state of war with Germany.

2 Aug.—*Japanese Peace Treaty.* It was learnt that the Government had informed Britain and the U.S.A. of its objections to the Japanese treaty draft, in that it included no reparations, provided no indemnification for civilians who were interned, remitted all claims of Dutch nationals and of the Netherlands against Japan, and provided for arbitration being reserved solely to the International Court of Justice.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY. 20 July—It was learnt that the U.S. Government had invited the British and French Governments to a three-Power conference in Washington the following week on Germany's contribution to the North Atlantic Forces, including the question of her participation in a possible European Army.

8 Aug.—British camps in Belgium (*see Belgium*).

PAKISTAN. 20 July—*Great Britain.* Agreements regarding sterling balances (*see Great Britain*).

The Foreign Minister told the press that the statements made by Mr Nehru about troop concentrations were 'either incorrect or lacking a basis of fact', or were 'half truths or fallacies'. He cited the cases of Junagadh, Hyderabad, and, more recently, Nepal, and asked whether they were in conformity with India's expressed policy of preserving and ensuring peace and avoiding war. Sir Zafrullah Khan said that the Prime Minister had the previous day telegraphed to Mr Nehru describing as 'completely without foundation' the Indian Premier's allegation that Pakistani troops were massed on the frontiers'.

26 July—*Peace Plan.* Mr Liaquat Ali sent a long letter to Mr Nehru with five proposals and an invitation to him to visit Karachi if he would like to discuss any provisions of the plan. The proposals were: Troops on the frontiers should be withdrawn to their peace-time stations and both countries should then at once reaffirm their agreement that the question of the accession of Kashmir to India or Pakistan should be decided 'through the democratic method of a free and impartial

plebiscite, held under United Nations auspices'. Both Governments should declare their renunciation of the use of forceful methods in the settlement of any other disputes and agree to refer them to arbitration or mediation. Both Governments should reaffirm the obligation not to permit propaganda directed against the territorial integrity of the other or purporting to incite war between them, and both should make a declaration that they would not attack or invade the territory of the other.

Mr Liaquat Ali also referred to the armed strength of Pakistan, and said that because of the disparity between the armed forces of the two countries it was fantastic to suggest that there was any danger of aggression from Pakistan.

27 July.—The Government issued an ordinance providing for the constitution of civil defence and A.R.P. services.

2 Aug.—The Prime Minister wrote again to Mr Nehru saying he would go to the ends of the earth for the sake of peace, but it was too much, even for him, to 'undertake an annual trip to Delhi each time you decide to threaten the security of Pakistan'. The crisis demanded that they should apply their minds with the utmost seriousness to finding a constructive solution, and he urged Mr Nehru to give careful consideration to the peace plan he had proposed and 'which you seem to have brushed aside'.

Criticizing India's actions about Kashmir he said 'your claim to it as Indian territory does not rest upon the free will of the people of the State but solely upon the action of a Hindu Maharaja who, in spite of the clearly expressed wishes of the people in favour of joining Pakistan, conspired with the Indian leaders . . . and signed a wholly invalid instrument of accession in return for military help from India'. He also accused India of attempting to misappropriate water at Pakistan's expense by continuing the construction of new irrigation projects on the Indus, taking advantage of her position as the upstream riparian.

4 Aug.—Reply from Mr Nehru (*see India*).

7 Aug.—The Prime Minister, replying to Mr Nehru, said his refusal to agree to the withdrawal of troops on both sides left the situation full of danger, and accused him of putting in jeopardy the peace of the sub-continent and of the world for the sake of staging a political farce through his programme of aggression in Kashmir. This attitude was a challenge to the United Nations and a grave threat to peace. The issue in Kashmir was that 'India is in wrongful occupation of Kashmir and is trying to perpetuate this occupation by means of force.' He pointed out that the Pakistan brigade to which Mr Nehru referred had been withdrawn from Kashmir a few months earlier for a rest and had returned to Azad Kashmir with the full knowledge of the U.N. military observers.

PERSIA. 19 July.—Mr Harriman saw members of the oil industry liquidation commission to one of whom he said: 'the trouble with you is that you are all too rigid.' He said to the press, 'I am very satisfied. I will stay as long as I can be useful, and I think I can still be useful.' Senator Daftary said, 'Mr Harriman tried to frighten us by pointing out

PERSIA (*continued*)

that once the oil markets were lost they would be difficult to regain. We appreciated all these difficulties, but we have decided to go ahead just the same.'

Mr Seddon was deprived of his permit of residence by the police, with no reason given. The Embassy protested to the Persian Foreign Minister, who replied that he knew nothing of the incident, but would look into it.

The Tehran chief of police was relieved of his office owing to the riots on 15 July.

Two Anglo-Iranian Oil Company officials were ordered to be prepared to leave Persia within twenty-four hours.

20 July—An official announcement accused one of the oil company's officials of failing to secure the National Oil Company's property against theft and the other of 'removing an Iranian national (discharged for incompetence) from a security post'.

21 July—The British cruiser *Euryalus* relieved the *Mauritius* off Abadan.

22 July—After a Cabinet meeting the Premier's assistant said they were 'optimistic regarding the opening of negotiations with the British, but our stand remains unchanged since the visit of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's delegation in June'. He added that the Cabinet had discussed 'the British memorandum'.

The British Ambassador protested to the Foreign Minister against press allegations and statements made in Parliament and by officials that the oil company was responsible for the riots in Tehran.

Mr Seddon's permit of residence was returned to him.

23 July—The Prime Minister gave an interview to the *U.S. News and World Report* in which he said Persia intended to use the services of foreign oil experts, and could see no objection to employing 'present experts of the former oil company of any nationality'. Regarding American economic aid, he said that if no impediments were created by others in the nationalization of the industry and in the transportation of the oil, then Persia would gradually have no need for aid. But she would welcome U.S. help in raising the standard of living. He emphasized that the Government had never had any hostile tendency against Britain, and in fact supported the continuance of cordial relations. They had a dispute with a private company and not with Britain.

Mr Makki, *rapporteur* of the oil liquidation commission, saw the oil company's general oilfields manager and said afterwards that he believed a compromise could be arranged which would alleviate working conditions, poverty, and hardship in the country.

24 July—Mr Harriman informed the British Ambassador of the Persian suggestions regarding the basis on which negotiations for settlement of the oil dispute might be resumed.

British official comment (*see Great Britain*).

25 July—A British Embassy spokesman told the press in Tehran if the Persians were really serious about reopening discussions the first thing they should do was to cease harrying the officials and operators of

the oil company in the south. He said the Persian suggestions for a possible resumption of talks were in very general terms, and very brief.

The Persian Government, however, no longer insisted that the purpose of negotiations was to be the unconditional fulfilment of the nine-point law for the enforcement of nationalization.

At Abadan Mr Mason, the senior representative of the oil company there, told the press that the Persians were continuing their policy of pin-pricking, and said the British workers, who had shown great patience, were becoming exasperated.

Mr Harriman met Ayatullah Kashani, the mullah who was chiefly responsible for whipping up Persian religious feeling in favour of oil nationalization, and who had often threatened to launch a *jihad* to get rid of foreigners.

Mr Morrison's statement in Parliament (*see Great Britain*).

26 July—The British Ambassador saw Senator Daftary, a member of the mixed oil commission and stated afterwards that he had discussed with him the conditions of the British in south Persia, 'which have almost reached the limit of unpleasantness'.

Four British destroyers arrived in the Persian Gulf.

27 July—Mr Harriman left for London, accompanied by the British Ambassador.

28 July—Mr Harriman and Sir Francis Shepherd in London (*see Great Britain*).

29 July—The Cabinet met to consider a message containing 'counter-proposals' from London handed to the Prime Minister by the U.S. Ambassador. After consultation with the mixed oil commission a reply was dispatched to London through the Ambassador.

Parliament approved a Bill to withdraw £14 m. of the sterling balances in London (forming part of the backing of Persia's note issue) and to use the money to finance essential imports.

Mr Makki addressed over 6,000 workers at two of the oilfields, telling them, 'The soil is yours, the oil is yours. While defending your right, be disciplined.'

The senior security officer and the senior engineer of the oil company (on whom expulsion notices were served on 19 July) left for Basra and England.

The Military Governor of Khuzistan stated at Abadan that the oil company's refinery manager would be responsible for the refinery and for any thefts of machinery that occurred there. He added that the authorities were not satisfied that the Anglo-Iranian protection organization was doing all it could to prevent thefts.

30 July—Reply by the Government to Mr Harriman (*see Great Britain*).

The oil company's works manager at Abadan stated that the refinery would close at 7 a.m. next day.

31 July—Statement by the Lord Chancellor regarding Abadan (*see Great Britain*).

Mr Harriman arrived back in Tehran and said he was more optimistic than when he left.

PERSIA (continued)

The Persian authorities on the oilfields stopped the pumping of oil to Iraq from Kermanshah which supplied about one-third of Iraq's needs. This meant that there was now no flow of oil beyond Persia's borders.

1 Aug.—It was stated at Abadan that the closing of the refinery had thrown 5,000 Persian process workers out of work. The oil company's senior representative there stated that in the week ended 29 July there were forty-five thefts of refinery equipment and British property, and seventeen arrests had been made.

A further communication was dispatched to the British Government through Mr Harriman.

The authorities at Abadan handed the British Vice-Consul a protest alleging that two R.A.F. fighters had violated Persian sovereignty on 31 July by flying over the area near the refinery while the British destroyers were moving up the Shatt el Arab to Basra. Large numbers of people were reported to have seen the aircraft flying high over the Iraq shore of the river at the time in question, but not over any Persian territory.

2 Aug.—Gen. Zahedi, the Minister of the Interior, resigned, and was succeeded by Amir Alaii, Minister of National Economy.

3 Aug.—The Government, in a reply to the British Government's message, said it was pleased that the latter had recognized the principle of nationalization of the oil industry and was sending a mission to Iran to negotiate. The Government would enter into negotiations in the same spirit of goodwill as was expressed by the British Government.

Mr Harriman told the press he would stay as long as he was useful, and in a written statement said both Governments were entering into the negotiations in a spirit of goodwill, and was confident that a solution could be found fair to both sides. This would 'make it possible for Persia to go forward with her vigorous programmes for the development of the vast economic potential of the country'. The United States was keenly interested in these programmes, and would 'provide such technical assistance as may be required and we are able to give'.

4 Aug.—The British mission arrived in Tehran and were welcomed by the Finance Minister, the Minister of Communications, and many officials. Mr Stokes was the guest of the Government. The British Ambassador and the Anglo-Iranian members of the delegation also arrived.

The Prime Minister, addressing the Senate on the negotiations, said 'I would rather resign than sign anything that would not benefit Persia.'

5 Aug.—The Prime Minister received Mr Stokes, who was the guest of the Shah at lunch. Dr Moussadek made a statement in the Majlis on the process by which the resumption of negotiations had been brought about, and was strongly criticized by only one deputy.

The British Consul-General at Khoramshahr said that the Persian Government would have to remove the tension between the Persian and British members of the staff at Abadan refinery if there was to be any chance of the oil talks being successful, and Husain Makki and Mr

Mazda, director of information of the National Iranian Company, would have to return to Tehran together with the other Persian oil officials. The British staff would not go on being kicked around while the Persian Government talked.

6 Aug.—A meeting was held between the British delegation and the Persian, led by the Finance Minister, Muhammad Ali Varasteh, at which both sides made general statements, described as friendly and exploratory.

The Shah broadcast an appeal for calm.

Mr Mazda, replying to the British Consul-General, said at Abadan that he was not dangerous to his own people, but to people who were robbing his people, and he would do his utmost to prevent a rift among the Persians such as would lead to civil war.

7 Aug.—The Cabinet decided to send a protest to Britain against the statement attributed to the Consul-General at Khoramshahr. Mr Stokes and Mr Harriman paid a visit to Abadan. After a tour of the refinery, Mr Stokes said Britain was anxious to see tankers return to Abadan, and 'it cannot be in the interests of the Persians for the plant to be idle; they must hurry up, in their own interests'. He also said there had been a genuine effort by the Persian Government to improve conditions at Abadan, and in Tehran feeling was much better and the Persians were more co-operative.

Officials of the Persian Oil Board took Mr Stokes on a tour of Abadan's slums, which, as he pointed out, were not in the area under the control of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

8 Aug.—Formal negotiations opened between the British delegation and the Persian Government. Mr Stokes, referring to his visit to Abadan, told the press that the British staff were in good spirits and prepared to stick it out while the negotiations were going on, but if they were to remain there under any long-term arrangements they would insist on there being, technically and administratively, an efficient management in charge, which would have to be predominantly British. He had, he said, promised he would make representations on their behalf concerning the conditions under which they were working.

PHILIPPINES. 28 July—*Communism*. The Defence Department announced the discovery of a plot by the Hukbalahap to assassinate President Quirino and the arrest of a hundred suspects in Quezon City and in the Novaliches area.

2 Aug.—A summary of recent events was issued by the U.S. State Department. It included an analysis of captured Hukbalahap documents showing that a vigorous recruiting drive, due to end in September, was expected to raise its strength from 10,000 to 200,000, and it would then be in a position to rise against the Government in the winter.

POLAND. 22 July—*National Committee of Liberation*. A military review to commemorate the proclamation of the Committee was attended by Mr Molotov and Marshal Zhukov. M. Molotov, in a long speech, prophesied that the peoples of Yugoslavia would 'eliminate the

POLAND (*continued*)

Tito-Fascist regime', and declared that 'everyone sees that the Tito-Kardelj-Rankovic band has already restored capitalist usages in Yugoslavia, deprived the people of all their revolutionary gains, and converted the country into the tool of the aggressive imperialist Powers'. The Soviet-Polish alliance was of great importance to peace, since the States belonging to the North Atlantic Union had 'taken the road of an unrestrained armaments drive'.

2 Aug.—Polish minesweeper in Swedish port (*see Sweden*).

It was officially announced that General Spychalski, former Under-Secretary for War and member of the Polish Politbureau, was under arrest.

3 Aug.—*British-built Tankers*. The Government issued the text of a protest made to the British Government against the latter's requisitioning of two tankers under construction for Poland in British yards. It stated that by the terms of the trade agreement of 1949 the British Government waived the right to use any measures at their disposal to prevent the export of the tankers and that the plea that conditions had changed since the agreement was signed, made by Mr Attlee on 23 July in Parliament, could not justify the British breach of obligations.

PORTUGAL. 22 July—General Craveiro Lopes was elected President of Portugal unopposed.

SAAR. 3 Aug.—Note from occupying Powers to the Federal German Government (*see Germany*).

SOUTH AFRICA. 26 July—Statement in London by Mr J. G. Strauss, leader of the United Party (*see Great Britain*).

5 Aug.—*Bechuanaland*. Tshekedi Khama, on his arrival from England, was served with an order of banishment for an indefinite period from the Bamangwato reserve.

SPAIN. 19 July—*Government Changes*. General Franco reconstituted the Cabinet, with the following new Ministers: Finance, Sr Francisco Gomez Llanos; Industry, Sr Joaquin Planell; Commerce, Sr Manuel Arbuna; Agriculture, Sr Rafari Cavestany; Justice, Sr Antonio Iturmendi; Public Works, Count Vallengano; and new Ministers for the Army and Navy. Most of the Ministers were Monarchists.

President Truman's statement (*see U.S.A.*)

28 July—The Government protested to Britain and France against the 'unfriendly attitude to conversations between Spain and the United States' and declared that 'the Spanish people and their Government entirely reject these new attempts at interference in a matter which concerns Spain's sovereign right to hold direct relations with another Power.'

30 July—Statements in London and Paris about Spanish protests against the attitude adopted towards Spain in regard to North Atlantic defence (*see Great Britain and France*).

4 Aug.—*Gibraltar*. A day of mourning for the loss of Gibraltar was observed by youth clubs in Madrid and other cities.

5 Aug.—It was learnt, from a Lisbon radio broadcast, that Gen. Franco had received a letter from Don Juan, dated 10 July, calling for the immediate restoration of the monarchy and for the granting of personal liberty to all Spaniards. Only by taking these steps, said the Pretender, could Spain be saved from chaos.

7 Aug.—Further U.S. credits (*see United States*).

SWEDEN. 30 July—Decision to dispense with Marshall Aid (*see European Economic Co-operation*).

2 Aug.—A Polish minesweeper put into Ystad with its officers locked in their cabins, and twelve of the crew asked for asylum in Sweden. They were reported to have stated that they were 'tired of the terror regime, sick of political officers on board . . . and determined to try for freedom in Sweden'.

SYRIA. 30 July—The Cabinet resigned.

Strike. About 20,000 Government employees stopped work as a protest against the Government's wages policy.

TOGOLAND. 24 July—Decision to create joint council (*see United Nations Trusteeship Council*).

TRIESTE. 22 July—A rally held at Capodistria, in the campaign for the joining of Zone B to Yugoslavia, passed a resolution asking Marshal Tito to make an early annexation of the zone.

TURKEY. 20 July—*Western Defence*. The Foreign Minister, announcing in Parliament the participation of Turkey in N.A.T.O., read out the text of Mr Morrison's statement of 18 July, and said that this friendly attitude of Britain had caused great satisfaction not only in official circles, but among the Turkish people as a whole. He said Turkey was fully aware of the great importance of the Middle East to the defence of Europe, and she would be ready to play the part which fell upon her in the defence of the Middle East and enter into negotiations with the other parties concerned to ensure the safety of the Middle Eastern area.

President Bayar received the British Ambassador and expressed his personal thanks for Mr Morrison's statement.

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

30 July—The thirteenth session opened at Geneva, and the president said the outlook was depressing. It should have been the Council's province to play a leading part in solving the great world problem in the economic sphere, but it had been content only to seek unanimity and agreed resolutions to satisfy the passing interests of powerful member States.

7 Aug.—The Soviet delegate, supported by those of Czechoslovakia,

U.N. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (*continued*)

Poland, and the W.F.T.U., made a long attack on the western countries, saying that inflation, the result of militarism, was rampant. Mr John Edwards (G.B.) replied that the British taxation system was more favourable to the workers than any other, and Britain subsidized the prices of essential commodities, but Russia taxed hers.

Mr Lubin (U.S.A.), replying to charges about the plight of the masses in under-developed countries, said Russia had not given one rouble to the children's emergency fund or to the Palestine refugees or the I.R.O.; she had given nothing to the programme of technical assistance, had failed to pay her subscription to the World Health Organization, and had not contributed a cent to the International Bank.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

30 July—The commission of three (established by the Assembly) met in New York to try and bring about the repatriation of many thousands of prisoners of war believed to be detained in Russia and elsewhere. It considered the replies from forty-five countries—not including Russia—to questions about nearly a million German, Italian, Austrian, and Japanese prisoners sent out by the Secretariat.

INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE ORGANIZATION

28 July—An international convention on the status of refugees was signed in Geneva by Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, Great Britain, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, and Yugoslavia. It applied only to persons who were refugees or Stateless as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951, estimated as numbering 1,500,000.

SECRETARIAT

25 July—Japanese pledge to observe embargo on strategic exports to China and North Korea (*see Japan*).

SECURITY COUNCIL

26 July—The Israeli representative, Mr Eban, asked the Council to order the 'permanent and unconditional cessation' of Egyptian interference with Suez Canal shipping. He said the Council would thus vindicate the spirit and letter of the armistice agreement, and he recalled that Mr Bunche, the U.N. mediator, had said in his report to the Council in July 1949 that 'no vestiges of a war-time blockade should be allowed to remain, as they are inconsistent both with the letter and the spirit of the armistice agreement'. He said Israel's complaint was not one of limited topographical scope but an international question. Egypt's claim that she was only exercising legitimate belligerent rights was invalid in view of the stipulations in the armistice agreement, and insincere in that Egypt during the period of actual hostilities had been careful never to represent them as a legal state of war.

Mahmud Fawzi Bey (Egypt) said Mr Bunche's words had been taken out of their context, and maintained that the right of visit and search of neutral merchantmen was but a fraction of the rights allowed parties to

an armistice agreement. Egypt could not do less than she was doing, but she regretted that some maritime Powers were affected by her exercise of the right of visit and inspection.

1 Aug.—Fawzi Bey (Egypt) accused Israel of actions which 'undermined the road to peace' in the Middle East and said Egypt's action was an essential part of her right to self-preservation. Israel had not respected the armistice or carried out the U.N. resolutions, and he asked whether the Arab refugees were back in their homes or had been compensated. Israel had forcibly occupied a lot of what was to be the Arab State in Palestine.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb refused to accept the Egyptian claim, and in any case, he said, the Council need not become 'entangled in the mesh of these legal issues'. He could not accept the Egyptian interpretation of the Canal Convention, and suggested that Egypt should be guided by the armistice agreement. The U.N. mediator had undoubtedly reflected the will of the Council in stating that all restrictions developing from the undeclared war should be done away with and that no vestiges of the war-time blockade should be allowed to remain. The U.N. chief-of-staff in Palestine, by his judgment on the matter, had made it quite clear that whether or not the restrictions on shipping were technically a breach of the armistice agreement, they were directly contrary to its spirit and constituted an aggressive and hostile act.

Mr Eban (Israel) said that in the Council's understanding all hostile acts were to have been ended by the armistice agreement in which, however, a 'vast gaping hole' had been left by Egypt's restrictions in the Suez Canal, and he accused Egypt of leading a coalition of Arab States which set out to crush Israel, and said she must bear her responsibility for all that had happened since.

6 Aug.—*Suez Canal*. The U.S. and French delegations joined Britain in formulating concrete proposals to the Council calling on Egypt to lift the restrictions on shipping in the Canal, and the three delegates presented to Mhd Fawzi Bey the draft terms of the resolution.

TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

23 July—The British delegate recommended the creation of a joint council of British and French Togoland, already proposed by France, stating that such a body would be designed to serve as a practical link between the peoples on each side of the frontier, though it would not have executive or legislative powers.

24 July—The Council approved the Anglo-French proposal by 10 votes to nil, Russia and Iraq abstaining. The scope of the new body's responsibilities was broadened to include political development as well as economic, social, and cultural questions.

UNITED STATES. 19 July—*Defence*. The Army Chief of Staff said, in evidence before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that it was by no means certain that the United States could survive if Europe and the Middle East fell under Communist domination, and 'the stark fact is that we need a free Europe and Europe needs us'.

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

Korea. Mr Acheson, Secretary of State, issued a declaration that the Communist armistice delegation has raised the question of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. . . The United Nations command delegation has stated that it cannot go into this question which is political in character and can only be settled by the United Nations and the Governments concerned. This is no theoretical argument as to whether the question is political or military. The U.N. forces are in Korea because of decisions made by Governments to send them to Korea in response to a request by the United Nations. They are there to repel aggression and to restore international peace and security in the area. If there is an armistice the U.N. force must remain in Korea until a genuine peace has been firmly established and the Korean people have the assurance that they can work out their future free from the fear of aggression. The size of the U.N. forces remaining in Korea will depend upon circumstances and, particularly, upon the faithfulness with which an armistice is carried out.

'Korea's neighbours know that the presence of U.N. forces in Korea constitutes no danger or threat to themselves. The repeated expression of policy by the United Nations and, indeed, the very nature of that organization furnish entirely adequate guarantees on this point. Once before foreign forces were withdrawn from Korea as a part of a U.N. plan to reach a settlement of the Korean problem. The Communists defied the effort and committed aggression against the Republic of Korea. The Korean people can be assured that a repetition of this act will not be tolerated.'

Spain. President Truman, asked by the press whether there had been any change of policy towards Spain, said it had been changed to some extent, but the extent of this change had not yet been decided upon. The Madrid talks had been initiated on the advice of the Department of Defence, and there had been preliminary talks designed to find out just what the necessity was and what Spain was willing to do.

20 July—**Spain.** The Export-Import Bank announced the granting of a credit to Spain from the loan of \$62½ m. approved by Congress in 1950. The sum was \$7½ m. for the railways.

Invitation to three-Power conference on Germany's contribution to the North Atlantic Defence Force (*see North Atlantic Treaty*).

21 July—**Foreign Aid Bill and Defence.** The House Foreign Affairs Committee considered a statement prepared by Admiral Sherman, who said in it that he regarded the strategic importance of the eastern Mediterranean and Middle East as 'almost equal to that of the North Atlantic Treaty area itself' in measures to resist Communist encirclement. Apart from its oil and land communications, the area would provide offensive bases 'by which we could strike directly and quickly at the heart of the enemy'. A strong and resolute Turkey was the key to successful defence of both the Middle East and the Mediterranean, and Greece was essential to the control of the latter. He also considered they should continue to give aid to Persia.

Korea. Mr Gross, U.S. deputy representative at the United Nations,

speaking at Colgate University, called for a larger military and economic contribution to the U.N. effort by other members of the United Nations.

22 July—Admiral Sherman died at Naples, aged fifty-four.

23 July—*Economic Report*. In his mid-year Report to Congress, President Truman urged the necessity for strong controls, asked again for a \$10,000 m. tax increase, and asked for approval as soon as possible of the Government's proposals for a \$8,500 m. foreign military and economic aid programme. He said the military build-up of the U.S.S.R. had no other purpose than to blackmail the free world into submission to Communist domination, and the world could not have peace unless this threat was overcome. Whatever happened in Korea they must take into account what was happening in Persia, Indo-China, and other countries, and most of all, what they knew to be going on in the U.S.S.R. itself.

America's defence forces had almost reached their first goal of 3½ m. men and women on active duty, but in the case of many types of weapons they had months and years of effort before they would have produced enough for active forces, for helping to equip their allies, and for the reserve stores needed. Their total costs had reached an annual rate of over \$35,000 m. and were scheduled to rise to an annual rate of over \$50,000 m. by the end of the year and to nearly \$65,000 m. by mid 1952. Within the next twelve months aircraft deliveries were to be tripled, and the tank programme raised to four times the existing deliveries.

For the purpose of helping other free nations he had recommended the appropriation of \$8,500 m. for the fiscal year of 1952, and of this amount, \$6,300 m. would be to provide military aid, and the balance for economic aid.

The economy of the U.S.A. was stronger than when the defence build-up started, and an increase of at least \$10,000 m. in taxes would be needed to place the security programme on a pay-as-we-go basis.

24 July—*Defence*. Mr Acheson, speaking at Detroit at a commemoration of the founding of the city by the French 250 years earlier, gave a warning that, whatever happened in Korea, the Russian threat remained the same. 'The tactics of the Kremlin are flexible,' he said, 'and may change from season to season.' But so long as its power was of threatening proportions the danger remained, a danger greater than many Americans appreciated. Gen. Ridgway was alert against a Communist trap, but were they alert against falling into a bigger trap at home?

After saying that they must understand that weakness not only invited attack but, what was even more menacing, paralysed the will to resist, he pointed out that the rearmament effort of the free world was not an endless job but had specific goals. They must make sure that not only would an attack on them be costly to the aggressors, but that such an attack would not succeed.

Communist forces, he said, totalled 9 m. men, of whom Russia had over 4 m. under arms. China's forces exceeded 3½ m. and the European satellites had nearly one million. Russia had over 200 divisions fully mobilized and a trained reserve of massive proportions. The air force

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

contained over 20,000 first line aircraft, a large proportion of them jets of excellent quality.

The threat of war might be reduced but the struggle would continue. If Russia wished to become a friendly member of the world community her rulers must show real evidence that they had renounced the hope of world domination.

Korea. Mr Marshall, in a statement for the press, listed four points as basic conditions for an armistice: (1) agreement on a military line which would be defensible in the event of any renewal of hostilities; (2) an agreement 'not to reinforce the troops now in Korea'; (3) provision for 'adequate supervision and actual inspection' by both sides to ensure against any preparations for a surprise attack; (4) a 'satisfactory agreement regarding prisoners of war'.

25 *July—Korea.* Gen. MacArthur, addressing the joint session of the General Court of Massachusetts at Boston, said that in Korea, now that the fighting had temporarily abated, he believed that 'the outstanding impression which emerges from the scene is the utter uselessness of the enormous sacrifice in life and limb which has resulted'. He declared that the high moral purpose which so animated and inspired the world a year previously 'yielded to the timidity and fear of our leaders as, after defeating our original enemy, a new one entered the field which they dared not fight to a decision. Appeasement therefore became a policy of war on the battlefield.'

26 *July—United Nations.* President Truman sent to Congress his report on U.S. participation in the U.N. during 1950. He said that thousands of men had sacrificed their lives in Korea so that millions might not lose their lives in total war, and declared that the record showed 'a most careful concern by the great majority of members (of the U.N.), including this country, to avoid extension of the conflict and to preserve unity, while maintaining our objective of resisting aggression'. As to Formosa, he said that the existing military neutralization was without 'prejudice to political questions affecting that island'.

Foreign Aid. Mr Acheson, in a statement on foreign aid to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the Administration was proposing 'substantial military aid to Formosa, in order to strengthen its ability, in conjunction with the 7th Fleet, to resist any aggression, pursuant to the President's policy statement of 27 June 1950'.

27 *July—Korea.* An Army briefing officer told the press that Communists had been building up their forces since 23 June to an extent greater than ever before. They had moved south a far greater quantity of supplies than they needed to support their forces during the armistice negotiations. On the eastern central front a greater volume of fire had been received, and there had been heavy probing attacks. A new North Korean Army two or three times the size of that which attacked in June 1950 had been equipped and trained by the Communists, and there had been further observations of elements moving south and increasing numbers of artillery positions had been located.

Foreign Aid. Mr Marshall, testifying to the Senate Foreign Relations

Committee, said that by the end of 1952 Gen. Eisenhower's N.A.T. army would total 2,840,000 men, including 340,000 American ground forces. This did not mean that the United States now planned to send more than the six divisions already announced as to be in the General's command. The U.S. air strength in western Europe would be between 50,000 and 60,000 men. Ninety days after mobilization the European allies could, at the end of 1952, put five million men in the field. As to U.S. aid, by the end of June, under the Defence Assistance Act, over 1,600,000 tons of equipment, exclusive of aircraft and naval vessels, had been shipped to the allies, the total value being more than \$1,000 m. Some 415,000 tons had gone to the Middle East. As to Persia, \$35 m. was proposed as the financial aid to be given. Regarding Spain, 'some progress' had been made in connection with the possible use of manpower, and the American right to use Spanish ports and air bases would be a 'very important factor' in their defence planning.

Urging continuation of the defence programme whatever happened in Korea, he said it was 'unthinkable' to him that the statement by a Russian official on 23 June could have had the effect it had had, and he was 'shocked' that the attitude of the American people had seriously affected the defence programme since the cease-fire talks began. Korea was 'only an incident' in the conflict.

On the question of the financing of the total western defence forces, Gen. Marshall said, 'I would be rather inclined to say that if there have to be reductions it would be better to have them a little more on the side of our own appropriations than in the European rearmament.'

28 July—Korea. The Department of Defence disavowed the statement of the Army officer about the Communist build-up, and said the statement had not been premeditated and did not represent a policy statement of the Department.

Defence. President Truman, speaking at Detroit, said that because of the truce talks in Korea they 'must not make the mistake of jumping to the conclusion that the Soviet rulers have given up their idea of world conquest'. After mentioning some details of Russia's military preparations he said there were only two alternatives to the Administration's policy: one was to start a war now and the other was to withdraw into isolation and surrender the rest of the world to Soviet Communism. Neither could possibly lead to peace. 'We have a goal,' he said, 'and that is peace,' and they had a way to reach it—the middle way between world war and a surrender to Communism.

30 July—E.C.A. Mr Foster, the E.C.A. administrator, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that industrial production in the Marshall plan countries was 44 per cent above the 1938 level, compared with 25 per cent in 1949–50, but said he felt Europe was still not doing enough to drive towards military security and economic recovery.

Mr Marshall's testimony on defence appropriations at a closed hearing of the sub-committee of the House of Representatives on 18 July was published. He said that, from the point of view of the constant build-up in the U.S.S.R. and its satellites the danger of a major war was in his opinion increasing.

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Japanese Treaty. The State Department received from the Indian Government a proposal that the draft of the treaty should be altered so that Japan should keep the Ryukyu and Bonin Islands. Formosa should go to China, and the clause should be deleted referring to the possibility of foreign troops remaining in Japan after the signature.

31 July—The Atomic Energy Commission sent its half-yearly report to Congress on the results of the atomic bomb test at Eniwetok atoll.

Foreign Aid. The President signed the Defence Production and Economic Controls Bill, while expressing dissatisfaction with its terms as 'gravely deficient'. The amendments inserted by Congress would push prices up instead of holding them down.

1 Aug.—Mr Shinwell and M. Moch, the French Defence Minister, arrived in Washington.

Hungary. Mr Acheson told the press that he wished to reaffirm strongly that the mass deportations by the Hungarian Government were a further flagrant violation of the peace treaty. The Government would in due course be presenting evidence to the United Nations.

Defence. President Truman nominated Admiral Fechteler Chief of Naval Operations in succession to Admiral Sherman. His successor as Commander of the U.S. Atlantic Fleet was Admiral McCormick.

Trade with Soviet Bloc. President Truman issued a proclamation ordering cancellation of the tariff concessions granted to a number of countries under Soviet control, including Czechoslovakia.

Foreign Aid. Gen. Eisenhower's Chief of Staff testified to the Senate Committee, and the chairman said afterwards that it was the former's view that the United States would save money by expediting the programme instead of delaying it. Stretching it over a two-year period instead of over one would reduce the number of divisions available to Gen. Eisenhower by about one-fourth.

Testimony before the sub-committee of the House on defence appropriations was released, including that of Admiral Sherman on funds for the Navy. He had said on 8 May that he believed the United States was 'back at the point where we had to have two strong fleets'.

2 Aug.—E.C.A. President Truman sent to Congress the E.C.A. report for the first quarter of 1951, showing that it had, by 31 March, spent \$11,200 m. in the Marshall aid programme. In countries helped industrial recovery was at peak level, it stated, but warned that western Europe must still achieve a 'massive expansion in output over the next two years' in order to meet the defence requirements.

Foreign Aid. The Senate foreign relations and armed services committees heard Mr Spofford, a member of the N.A.T.O. Council, who said that any cuts in spending for European aid would be most dangerous. The N.A.T.O. countries would be turning out \$1,500 m. worth of military equipment in 1951, and \$2,500 m. in 1952, and the United States believed they could raise it by another \$1,000 m.

The House of Representatives passed the Bill designed to withhold both military and economic aid from countries that exported war materials to Soviet countries.

The Government approved a plan aimed at offsetting as much as possible the world oil scarcities resulting from the Persian situation, and asked nineteen oil companies operating abroad to take part in it. One of its main provisions provided immunity from prosecution under the Anti-Trust Law for participating companies while they stayed within the scope of the plan.

3 Aug.—The joint committees heard the Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, who gave the following figures for aid to be provided if Congress approved the Government's proposals: Israel, \$23½ m.; the Arab States, \$23½ m.; Liberia, 1½ m.; Libya, \$1½ m.; Ethiopia, \$950,000. In addition, \$50 m. would be granted for Arab refugees. The total for the Middle East and Africa (including Turkey and Greece) would be \$125 m. for economic, and \$415 m. for military aid.

5 Aug.—*Spain*. The *New York Times* printed the letter from the Spanish Pretender broadcast by Lisbon radio (see *Spain*).

6 Aug.—*Defence Appropriations*. The House of Representatives received from its Appropriations Committee its recommendation that \$56,062,405,890 be appropriated for the Department of Defence and related activities for the year 1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952.

A State Department official described the letter from M. Shvernik (see *U.S.S.R.*) as a repetition of previous Soviet proposals and as a part of the Moscow 'peace offensive'.

7 Aug.—*Spain*. The Export-Import Bank announced the release of a further \$5,600,000 for equipment and services for developing hydro-electric power in the Madrid area and for mining operations.

Soviet Peace Proposal. The State Department described the proposals in M. Shvernik's letter as a 'propaganda trap'. The peace pact had been rejected by the U.N. Assembly in 1949 and 1950, and the U.N. Charter itself constituted a solemn peace pact to which all member countries had subscribed. What was needed was not a new pact, but the fulfilment of the Charter and of other obligations which Russia attempted to sabotage. She had violated obligations to such an extent that the world had lost confidence in her respect for treaties. Also, the world now knew that the purpose of all the West military preparations was defence against aggression. The Soviet statement was 'intended to lull our people to sleep', it was added. Mr Truman would, however, send it on to Congress.

Moscow radio broadcast of Mr Truman's letter (see *U.S.S.R.*).

8 Aug.—*Korea*. President Truman received the Korean Ambassador to whom, in the latter's words, he 'renewed assurances that the ultimate aim of the United States and of the United Nations was to establish one central democratic government for Korea'.

U.S.S.R. Mr Acheson read to the press a statement in reply to the Russian proposal for a five-Power peace pact. It said that since 1945 the United Nations—ignored in the Soviet leader's letter—had been working to attain the preservation of peace and the limitation of armaments, but the work had been obstructed continually by the Soviet Government. As for the new proposal, why only five Powers to make peace? he asked, 'we already have a peace pact . . . among sixty nations,

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in the U.N. Charter'. He appealed to the Soviet to join without reservation in carrying out the programme set forth in U.N. resolutions.

U.S.S.R. 20 July—*Japanese Peace Treaty*. The Foreign Office received from the British and U.S. Embassies copies of the revised draft of the Japanese Treaty and invitations to attend the conference on 4 September at San Francisco.

22 July—*Poland*. Mr Molotov at Warsaw review (*see Poland*).

27 July—Mr Shinwell's statement on Soviet armed strength (*see Great Britain*).

28 July—The Government received protests from the Danish and Swedish Governments against the Soviet claim that territorial waters extended for twelve miles from the shore of Russia. The two Governments suggested that Russia should agree to the submission of the question to the Hague Court.

29 July—*Quaker Goodwill Mission*. The official replies were published to a statement of seven points for peace presented to Mr Malik by a goodwill mission of seven members of the Society of Friends who were on a visit to Moscow. To the question whether the Soviet Government was willing to enter into 'great Power conversations at the highest level' Mr Malik replied that they were ready to 'enter into negotiations of a maximum business-like character'.

31 July—*Great Britain*. An article by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Morrison, was published in *Pravda*, with the newspaper's reply. Mr Morrison said he had asked for the opportunity of having a message published in the Soviet press because British Government spokesmen were not properly reported in it. There was not that freedom of speech and free access to knowledge of how the rest of the world lived and thought which was essential to mutual understanding. He denied that the British people were arming to attack Russia; their alliances were defensive only. Their hope that after the war the co-operation between the great Powers would continue had been disappointed, and when they saw that Russia had retained her armed forces and military establishments in being, they concluded they must be strong enough to make it clear that any aggression against them could not succeed.

Pravda's reply stated that in no country was there so much freedom of speech, of the press, personal freedom, and freedom of organization for workers, farmers, and intellectuals as in the Soviet Union, except for criminals and enemies of their people. It denied categorically all Mr Morrison's charges about refusal to co-operate and about military preparations.

1 Aug.—British statement regarding *Pravda's* reply (*see Great Britain*).

5 Aug.—*Korea*. *Pravda* printed an article stated to have appeared in a Peking paper and written by Gen. Peng, the Chinese commander, in which he said the Chinese in Korea were creating 'people's artillery and military air forces' of great size. These would soon enable them to 'win greater victories'.

6 Aug.—*Five-Power Pact*. It was learnt that M. Shvernik, Chairman

of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, had sent a personal letter to Mr Truman proposing that the five great Powers should sign a treaty to end the cold war. The idea of such a pact was, he said, contained in a resolution adopted by the Supreme Soviet and he suggested it should include limitation of armaments and 'prohibition of atomic weapons, with the establishment of inspection over the implementation of such prohibition'.

In a reference to the U.S. Congress resolution which emphasized the friendship of Americans for the Russian people he said: 'There is no doubt that the friendship between the peoples which was mentioned in your communication presupposes the development of political, economic, and cultural relations and connections between the peoples on the basis of equal rights. There is also no doubt that a most important step on this road must be the elimination of any discrimination with regard to the Soviet Union on the part of the American authorities.'

U.S. comment (*see United States*).

7 Aug.—Moscow radio broadcast for the first time the letter of 7 July from Mr Truman to M. Shvernik, enclosing the Congress resolution of 26 June, and the letter of M. Shvernik in reply, with the text of the Soviet resolution sent with it.

YUGOSLAVIA. 22 July—U.S.S.R. Mr Molotov's charges against Yugoslavia at Warsaw review (*see Poland*).

27 July—Marshal Tito, speaking in Bosnia, said that Molotov's threats against Yugoslavia in his Warsaw speech were directed against the Poles, because in Poland 'the roses are not blooming', and so he warned them what awaited them if they dared to follow the Yugoslav example. He went on to say that the western countries could not permit any deal at the expense of Yugoslavia, and they were helping her despite her Communist system of government, because if she were conquered it would mean the defeat of Europe.

Answering Molotov's reference to the Yugoslav leaders as criminals and murderers, he declared that not a single 'Cominformist' in Yugoslavia had been executed and said such charges came amiss from a leader of the country where genocide and mass murder was being committed. For what had become of the German republic on the Volga, the Crimean Tartar republic, the Chechens from the Caucasus, and tens of thousands of people from the three Baltic States? They had disappeared in Siberia, where they would gradually die out. This awaited every country or people that permitted the Russians 'to sit on their neck'.

2 Aug.—The state of war with Germany was ended by a decree of the Presidium of Parliament.

8 Aug.—*American Aid*. The arrival at Fiume of a vessel from the U.S.A. completed the food relief programme valued at \$69 m. launched by the U.S. Government in November 1950. Speaking at a ceremony on board, the U.S. Ambassador said the food had been given 'in friendship' and 'without political conditions'.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

- Aug. 5-15 Communist Festival of Youth, Berlin.
- „ 20 Conference on African Defence, Nairobi.
- Sept. 1 New Zealand General Election.
- „ 1 Signature of Pacific Security Treaty, San Francisco.
- „ 4 and 8 Signing of Japanese peace treaty, San Francisco.
- „ 9 General Election in Greece.
- „ 15 Meeting of Council of N.A.T.O., Ottawa.
- „ 22 Australian Referendum on constitutional amendment.
- „ 24 Conference called by Parliamentary Group for World Government, London.
- Nov. 6 U.N. General Assembly, Paris.
- „ 11 Argentina Elections.
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- Jan. 3 Opening of polling for Indian General Election.